6. Proximal gradient method

- motivation
- proximal mapping
- proximal gradient method with fixed step size
- proximal gradient method with line search

Proximal mapping

the **proximal mapping** (or **prox-operator**) of a convex function h is defined as

$$\mathrm{prox}_h(x) = \operatorname*{argmin}_u \left(h(u) + \frac{1}{2}\|u - x\|_2^2 \right)$$

Examples

- $h(x) = 0$: $\mathrm{prox}_h(x) = x$
- $h(x)$ is indicator function of closed convex set C: prox_h is projection on C

$$\mathrm{prox}_h(x) = \operatorname*{argmin}_{u \in C} \|u - x\|_2^2 = P_C(x)$$

- $h(x) = \|x\|_1$: prox_h is the 'soft-threshold' (shrinkage) operation

$$\mathrm{prox}_h(x)_i = \begin{cases} x_i - 1 & x_i \geq 1 \\ 0 & |x_i| \leq 1 \\ x_i + 1 & x_i \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

Proximal gradient method

unconstrained optimization with objective split in two components

$$\text{minimize} \quad f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

- g convex, differentiable, $\mathbf{dom}\, g = \mathbf{R}^n$
- h convex with inexpensive prox-operator (many examples in lecture 8)

Proximal gradient algorithm

$$x^{(k)} = \mathrm{prox}_{t_k h}\left(x^{(k-1)} - t_k \nabla g(x^{(k-1)})\right)$$

- $t_k > 0$ is step size, constant or determined by line search
- can start at infeasible $x^{(0)}$ (however $x^{(k)} \in \mathbf{dom}\, f = \mathbf{dom}\, h$ for $k \geq 1$)

Interpretation

$$x^+ = \mathrm{prox}_{th}\left(x - t\nabla g(x)\right)$$

from definition of proximal mapping:

$$\begin{aligned} x^+ &= \underset{u}{\mathrm{argmin}} \left(h(u) + \frac{1}{2t}\left\| u - x + t\nabla g(x) \right\|_2^2 \right) \\ &= \underset{u}{\mathrm{argmin}} \left(h(u) + g(x) + \nabla g(x)^T (u - x) + \frac{1}{2t}\| u - x \|_2^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

x^+ minimizes $h(u)$ plus a simple quadratic local model of $g(u)$ around x

Examples

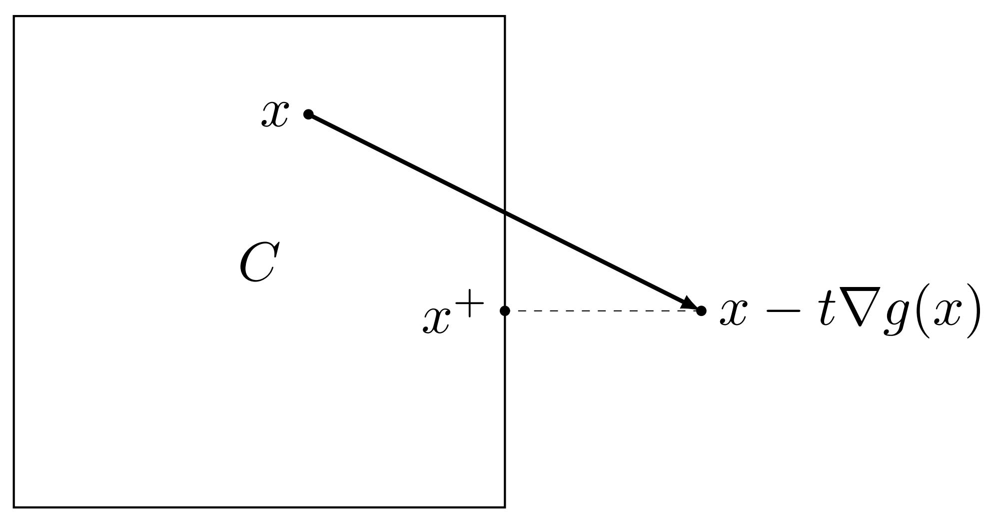
$$\text{minimize} \quad g(x) + h(x)$$

Gradient method: special case with $h(x) = 0$

$$x^+ = x - t\nabla g(x)$$

Gradient projection method: special case with $h(x) = \delta_C(x)$ (indicator of C)

$$x^+ = P_C\left(x - t\nabla g(x)\right)$$



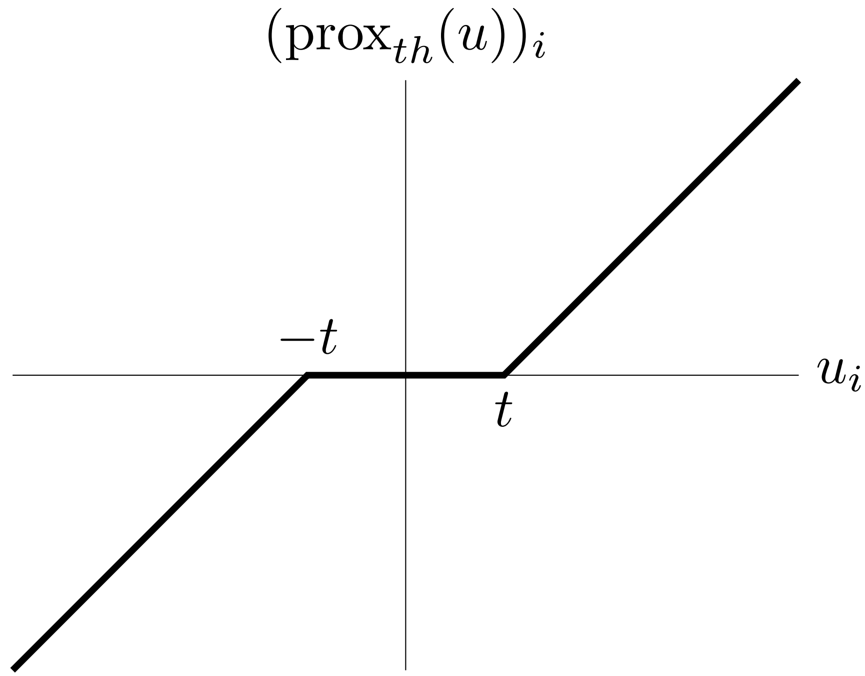
Examples

Soft-thresholding: special case with $h(x) = \|x\|_1$

$$x^+ = \operatorname{prox}_{th}(x - t\nabla g(x))$$

where

$$(\operatorname{prox}_{th}(u))_i = \begin{cases} u_i - t & u_i \geq t \\ 0 & -t \leq u_i \leq t \\ u_i + t & u_i \leq -t \end{cases}$$



Outline

- introduction
- **proximal mapping**
- proximal gradient method with fixed step size
- proximal gradient method with line search

Proximal mapping

if h is convex and closed (has a closed epigraph), then

$$\operatorname{prox}_h(x) = \operatorname*{argmin}_u \left(h(u) + \frac{1}{2}\|u - x\|_2^2 \right)$$

exists and is unique for all x

- will be studied in more detail in lecture 8
- from optimality conditions of minimization in the definition:

$$\begin{aligned} u = \operatorname{prox}_h(x) \quad &\Longleftrightarrow \quad x - u \in \partial h(u) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \quad h(z) \geq h(u) + (x - u)^T(z - u) \quad \forall z \end{aligned}$$

Projection on closed convex set

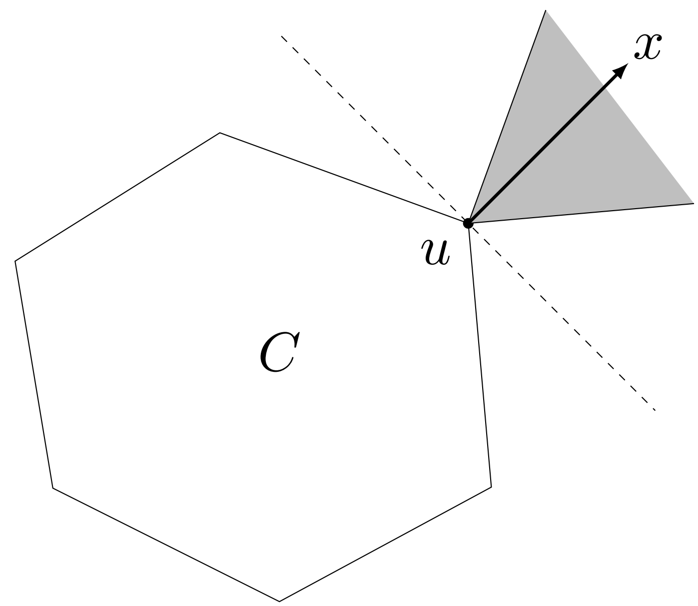
proximal mapping of indicator function δ_C is Euclidean projection on C

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\delta_C}(x) = \operatorname*{argmin}_{u \in C} \|u - x\|_2^2 = P_C(x)$$

$$u = P_C(x)$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$(x-u)^T(z-u) \le 0 \quad \forall z \in C$$



we will see that proximal mappings have many properties of projections

Firm nonexpansiveness

proximal mappings are **firmly nonexpansive** (co-coercive with constant 1):

$$(\mathrm{prox}_h(x) - \mathrm{prox}_h(y))^T(x - y) \geq \|\mathrm{prox}_h(x) - \mathrm{prox}_h(y)\|_2^2$$

- follows from page 6-7: if $u = \mathrm{prox}_h(x)$, $v = \mathrm{prox}_h(y)$, then

  $$x - u \in \partial h(u), \qquad y - v \in \partial h(v)$$

  combining this with monotonicity of subdifferential (page 4-9) gives

  $$(x - u - y + v)^T(u - v) \geq 0$$

- a weaker property is **nonexpansiveness** (Lipschitz continuity with constant 1):

  $$\|\mathrm{prox}_h(x) - \mathrm{prox}_h(y)\|_2 \leq \|x - y\|_2$$

  follows from firm nonexpansiveness and Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

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Assumptions

$$\text{minimize} \quad f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

- h is closed and convex (so that prox_{th} is well defined)
- g is differentiable with $\text{dom}\, g = \mathbf{R}^n$
- there exist constants $m \geq 0$ and $L > 0$ such that the functions

$$g(x) - \frac{m}{2} x^T x, \qquad \frac{L}{2} x^T x - g(x)$$

  are convex
- the optimal value $f^\star$ is finite and attained at $x^\star$ (not necessarily unique)

Implications of assumptions on g

Lower bound

- convexity of the the function $g(x) - (m/2)x^T x$ implies (page 1-18):

$$g(y) \geq g(x) + \nabla g(x)^T (y - x) + \frac{m}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2 \qquad \forall x, y \tag{1}$$

- if $m = 0$, this means g is convex; if $m > 0$, strongly convex (lecture 1)

Upper bound

- convexity of the function $(L/2)x^T x - g(x)$ implies (page 1-12):

$$g(y) \leq g(x) + \nabla g(x)^T (y - x) + \frac{L}{2}\|y - x\|_2^2 \qquad \forall x, y \tag{2}$$

- this is equivalent to Lipschitz continuity and co-coercivity of gradient (lecture 1)

Gradient map

$$G_t(x) = \frac{1}{t}\left(x - \mathrm{prox}_{th}(x - t\nabla g(x))\right)$$

$G_t(x)$ is the negative 'step' in the proximal gradient update

$$\begin{aligned} x^+ &= \mathrm{prox}_{th}\left(x - t\nabla g(x)\right) \\ &= x - tG_t(x) \end{aligned}$$

- $G_t(x)$ is not a gradient or subgradient of $f = g + h$
- from subgradient definition of prox-operator (page 6-7),

$$G_t(x) \in \nabla g(x) + \partial h\left(x - tG_t(x)\right)$$

- $G_t(x) = 0$ if and only if x minimizes $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$

Consequences of quadratic bounds on g

substitute $y = x - tG_t(x)$ in the bounds (1) and (2): for all t,

$$\frac{mt^2}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 \le g\left(x - tG_t(x)\right) - g(x) + t\nabla g(x)^T G_t(x) \le \frac{Lt^2}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2$$

- if $0 < t \le 1/L$, then the upper bound implies

$$g(x - tG_t(x)) \le g(x) - t\nabla g(x)^T G_t(x) + \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 \tag{3}$$

- if the inequality (3) is satisfied and $tG_t(x) \ne 0$, then $mt \le 1$
- if the inequality (3) is satisfied, then for all z,

$$f(x - tG_t(x)) \le f(z) + G_t(x)^T(x - z) - \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 - \frac{m}{2}\|x - z\|_2^2 \tag{4}$$

(proof on next page)

Proof of (4):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f(x - tG_t(x)) \\
& \quad \leq \quad g(x) - t\nabla g(x)^T G_t(x) + \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 + h(x - tG_t(x)) \\
& \quad \leq \quad g(z) - \nabla g(x)^T (z - x) - \frac{m}{2}\|z - x\|_2^2 - t\nabla g(x)^T G_t(x) + \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 \\
& \qquad\qquad + h(z) - (G_t(x) - \nabla g(x))^T (z - x + tG_t(x)) \\
& \quad = \quad g(z) + h(z) + G_t(x)^T (x - z) - \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 - \frac{m}{2}\|x - z\|_2^2
\end{aligned}
$$

- in the first step we add $h(x - tG_t(x))$ to both sides of the inequality (3)
- in the next step we use the lower bound on $g(z)$ from (2) and

$$G_t(x) - \nabla g(x) \in \partial h(x - tG_t(x))$$

(see page 6-12)

Progress in one iteration

for a step size t that satisfies the inequality (3), define

$$x^+ = x - tG_t(x)$$

- inequality (4) with $z = x$ shows the algorithm is a descent method:

$$f(x^+) \leq f(x) - \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2$$

- inequality (4) with $z = x^\star$ shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x^+) - f^\star &\leq G_t(x)^T(x - x^\star) - \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 - \frac{m}{2}\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2t}\left(\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x - x^\star - tG_t(x)\|_2^2\right) - \frac{m}{2}\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2t}\left((1 - mt)\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^+ - x^\star\|_2^2\right) \qquad (5) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2t}\left(\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^+ - x^\star\|_2^2\right) \qquad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

Analysis for fixed step size

add inequalities (6) for $x = x^{(i-1)}$, $x^+ = x^{(i)}$, $t = t_i = 1/L$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{k} (f(x^{(i)}) - f^\star) &\leq \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left(\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^{(i)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2t} \left(\|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^{(k)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2t} \|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2
\end{aligned}$$

since $f(x^{(i)})$ is nonincreasing,

$$f(x^{(k)}) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (f(x^{(i)}) - f^\star) \leq \frac{1}{2kt} \|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2$$

Distance to optimal set

- from (5) and $f(x^+) \geq f^\star$, the distance to the optimal set does not increase:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x^+ - x^\star\|_2^2 &\leq (1 - mt)\|x - x^\star\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \|x - x^\star\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

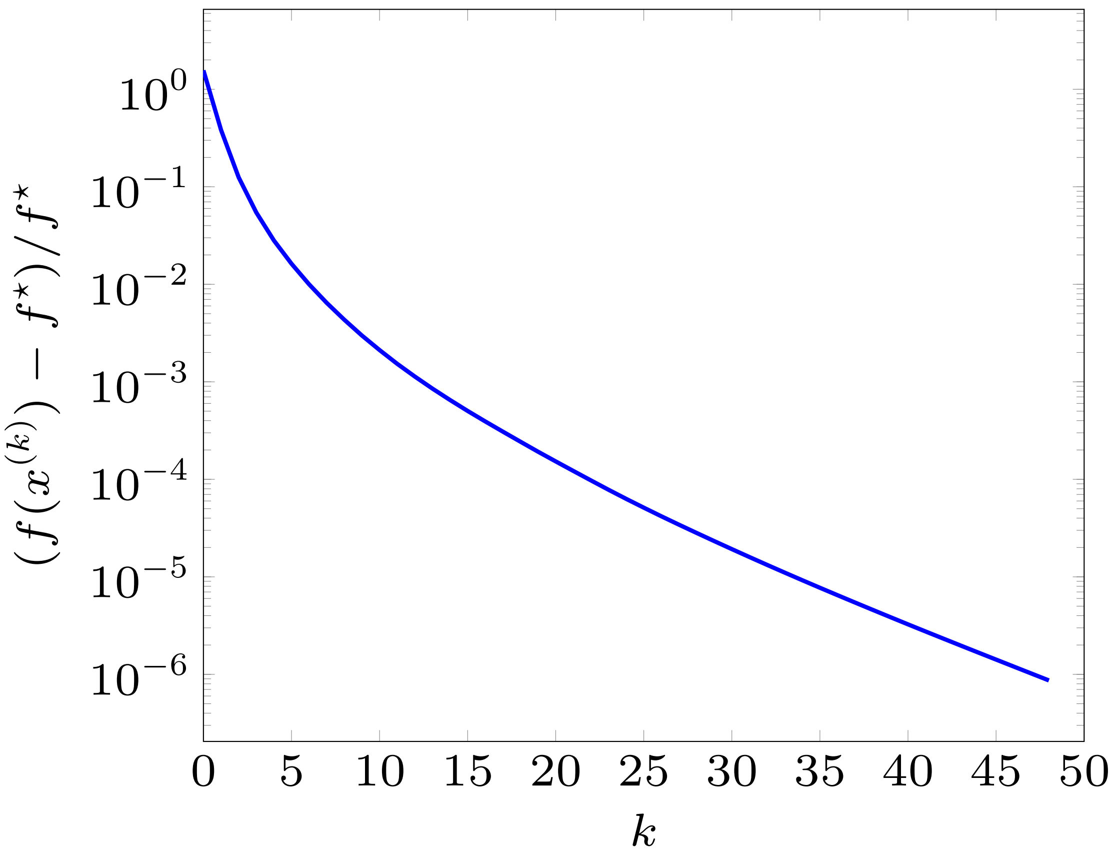
- for fixed step size $t_k = 1/L$

$$\|x^{(k)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \leq c^k \|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2, \qquad c = 1 - \frac{m}{L}$$

  i.e., linear convergence if g is strongly convex ($m > 0$)

Example: quadratic program with box constraints

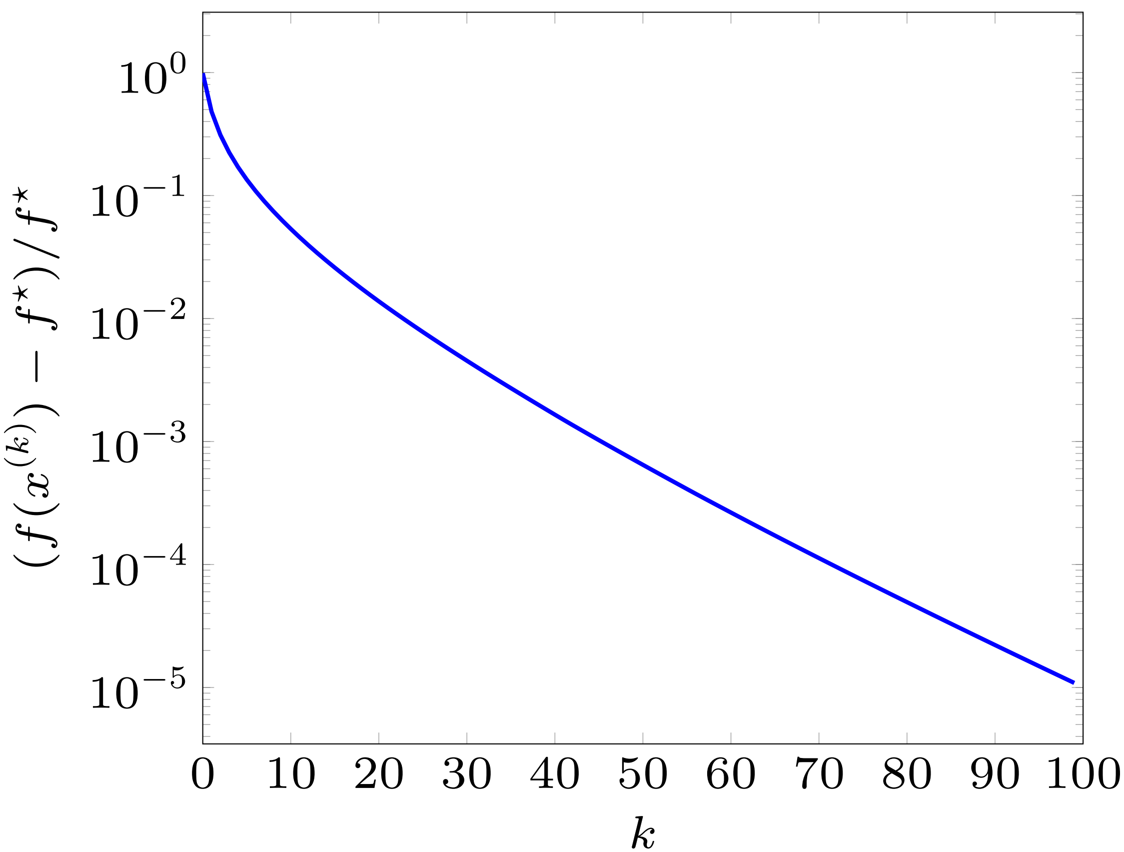
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & (1/2)x^TAx + b^Tx \\ \text{subject to} & 0 \preceq x \preceq \mathbf{1} \end{array}$$



$n = 3000$; fixed step size $t = 1/\lambda_{\max}(A)$

Example: 1-norm regularized least-squares

$$\text{minimize} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|Ax-b\|_2^2 + \|x\|_1$$



randomly generated $A \in \mathbf{R}^{2000\times 1000}$; step $t_k = 1/L$ with $L = \lambda_{\max}(A^TA)$

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Line search

- the analysis for fixed step size (page 6-13) starts with the inequality

$$g(x - tG_t(x)) \leq g(x) - t\nabla g(x)^T G_t(x) + \frac{t}{2}\|G_t(x)\|_2^2 \qquad (3)$$

  this inequality is known to hold for $0 < t \leq 1/L$

- if L is not known, we can satisfy (3) by a backtracking line search:

  start at some $t := \hat{t} > 0$ and backtrack ($t := \beta t$) until (3) holds

- step size t selected by the line search satisfies $t \geq t_{\min} = \min\{\hat{t}, \beta/L\}$

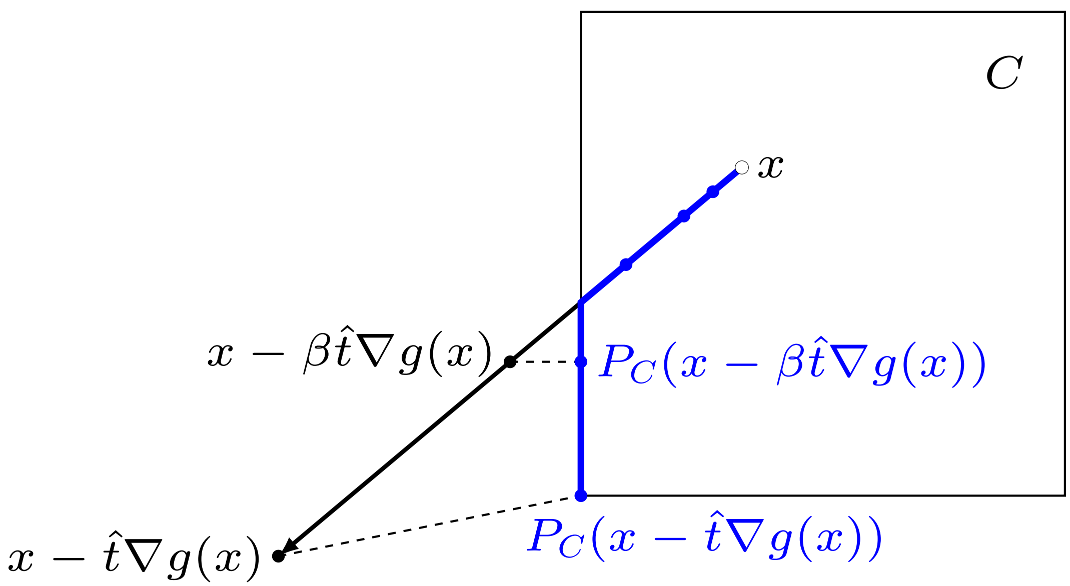
- requires one evaluation of g and prox_{th} per line search iteration

several other types of line search work

Example

line search for gradient projection method

$$x^+ = P_C\left(x - t\nabla g(x)\right) = x - tG_t(x)$$



backtrack until $P_C(x - t\nabla g(x))$ satisfies 'sufficient decrease' inequality (3)

Analysis with line search

from page 6-15, if (3) holds in iteration i, then $f(x^{(i)}) < f(x^{(i-1)})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} f(x^{(i)}) - f^\star &\leq \frac{1}{2t_i}\left(\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^{(i)} - x^\star\|_2^2\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2t_{\min}}\left(\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 - \|x^{(i)} - x^\star\|_2^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

- adding inequalities for $i = 1$ to $i = k$ gives

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k}(f(x^{(i)}) - f^\star) \leq \frac{1}{2t_{\min}}\|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2$$

- since $f(x^{(i)})$ is nonincreasing, we obtain similar $1/k$ bound as for fixed t_i:

$$f(x^{(k)}) - f^\star \leq \frac{1}{2kt_{\min}}\|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2$$

Distance to optimal set

from page 6-15, if (3) holds in iteration i, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x^{(i)} - x^\star\|_2^2 &\leq (1 - mt_i)\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \\
&\leq (1 - mt_{\min})\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \\
&= c\,\|x^{(i-1)} - x^\star\|_2^2 \\
\|x^{(k)} - x^\star\|_2^2 &\leq c^k\,\|x^{(0)} - x^\star\|_2^2
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$c = 1 - mt_{\min} = \max\{1 - \frac{\beta m}{L},\, 1 - m\hat{t}\}$$

hence linear convergence if $m > 0$

Summary

Proximal gradient method

- minimizes sums of differentiable and non-differentiable convex functions

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

- useful when nondifferentiable term h is 'simple' (has inexpensive prox-operator)
- convergence properties are similar to standard gradient method ($h(x) = 0$)
- less general but faster than subgradient method

References

Convergence analysis

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- Y. Nesterov, *Introductory Lectures on Convex Optimization. A Basic Course* (2004), §2.2.3–2.2.4.
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